

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran radio's English service reported that the ministerial council met under Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 16 December and approved the text of Iran's "final response" to the United States on the conditions for the release of the hostages. "Alterations were made in the conditions set by the Iranian Government regarding the views of the ministers," according to Tehran radio.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Foreign Minister Vacancy--Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told a Tehran radio reporter that there is growing concern in the Majlis about the failure of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to agree on the choice of a person to fill the foreign minister's post. According to Rafsanjani, Bani-Sadr has rejected Raja'i's most recent candidates. While saying that no candidate should be forced on the president, Rafsanjani continued, "the issue is becoming a little complicated" and the postponement of a decision harms the revolution. The speaker underscored the need to reach a decision and warned that if the president or the prime minister show "any further slackness," the Majlis "will pursue the issue."

Military Secrets Leak--Tehran radio reported that during a session of the Majlis a group of deputies presented a letter to the speaker expressing their concern about "revelations of Majlis secrets" and calling for an investigation of the leaks. Although the letter, as reported by the radio, did not mention any names, AFP asserted that it is directed against President Bani-Sadr and a series of newspaper articles he recently wrote on the conduct of the war.

Calls for Protest March--In the wake of previously reported clerical reaction to "insults" against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Tehran Radio reported that Ayatollahs Asadollah Madani, Mohammad Zaduqi and 'Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb called for a nationwide closure of bazaars and stores on 18 December to protest "plots" against Khomeyni and the clergy. Referring to recent events in Qom, Tehran, Mashhad and Esfahan, Asadollah Madani said the day of solidarity would "renew allegiance to the imam of the nation and the fighting clergy" and by "marching and shouting resolute slogans" the people would "condemn all satanic plots." 'Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb noted that the "Satans" have attacked the clergy and "dared to insult" Khomeyni. He urged Iranians to consider rule by any individual or group other than the "jurisconsult" Ayatollah Khomeyni as "satanic."

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, endorsed the call for an 18 December protest march, calling on all "aware and Muslim compatriots" to participate in the march proposed by the ayatollahs. Montazeri noted an "organized link between the staged events that have occurred in a number of cities" and claimed that those who create daily "incidents" and are preparing the ground for insults to "those held sacred by the people" are "consciously or unconsciously" serving the United States and "imperialism." In a communique reported by Shiraz radio, the clergy of Kazerun also declared their support for the "day of public marching." Chairing an open session of the Majlis reported by Tehran radio, Deputy Speaker 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh announced that the Majlis would be closed on 18 December so that deputies could take part in the "solid and united ranks of the people." However, although a number of deputies proposed the formation of a commission to investigate recent "unpleasant developments" in Mashhad, Esfahan and elsewhere that have led to insults against Khomeyni, the urgency of the motion was not approved and it was referred to committee.

The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that the guards corps would participate in the solidarity march. The statement, reported by Tehran radio, spoke of a "great conspiracy" attacking Khomeyni that has mobilized "agents" consisting of politically bankrupt hypocrites, American leftists, liberal nationalists and those intoxicated with the West."

However, Tehran radio reported on 17 December that in the wake of the "floods of cables, messages and announcements" supporting the march, Khomeyni's office issued a statement calling for the cancellation of the march. According to the statement, Khomeyni said that in view of the sensitivity of the current situation and his repeated announcements that people should not react to insults against himself or his photographs in order to preserve unity, "everybody is hereby asked to refrain from tomorrow's march and closure."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Air Force planes struck inside Iraq, Tehran radio reported, destroying road-building equipment around Al-'Amarah, near Dezful. The radio also said that Iranian artillery halted an Iraqi armored probe while ground forces attacked Iraqi positions north of the Karkheh Kur River. Iraqi artillery continued to shell Abadan and Susangerd, the radio added, hitting residential areas. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses noted Iraqi helicopters in action around Susangerd and further clashes near Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar, Mehran and Abadan between Iraqi and Iranian forces.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani warned the Western nations that there will be no guarantees for their oil supplies until they actively move to solve problems in the Third World. In an interview with the Hamburg magazine DIE ZEIT, reported by DPA, Yamani called upon the Western industrialized nations to ensure that "the massive transfer of prosperity for the development of the Third World takes place." Regarding a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Saudi oil minister declared that the West should be prepared for the "shock" of rising prices and the drastic reduction of oil flow if the conflict is not resolved. "We will give you this jolt," Yamani emphasized, "that I promise you."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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SUMMIT NONPARTICIPANTS 'POSITIVE' ON RESOLUTIONS

LD160954 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Jidda, 16 Dec (SPA)--Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, has stated that the stand of the Arab countries and the PLO which did not attend the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman regarding the conference resolutions is positive, and they all agree with the conference resolutions and the final statements. In a statement published in today's AN-NADWAH, Klibi says that the reason for these countries not attending the conference is the existence of passing, bilateral differences and that there are no fundamental or political differences.

Regarding the question concerning holding an Arab summit conference prior to the convening of the Islamic summit conference in Mecca, Klibi says that consultations aimed at strengthening Arab solidarity are still in progress. The general secretary of the Arab League praised the 11th Arab summit conference. He says that it passed important and positive resolutions especially on economic issues aimed at building economic integration among the Arab countries. Klibi praises the good offices of Saudi Arabia aimed at removing tension between the two sister countries, Syria and Jordan, and describes them as successful and very fruitful.

PLO OFFICIAL ADVOCATES CONFEDERATION WITH JORDAN

JN160816 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Dec 80 pp 1, 19

[Text] Jidda (news agencies)--PLO Executive Committee member Khalid al-Hasan expressed his belief that a confederation with Jordan is necessary to Palestinian survival. He added that this can only be achieved after the Palestinian people enjoy self-determination. AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWARAH newspaper said yesterday that Khalid al-Hasan made this statement at a political conference on means to end Israeli occupation. The conference was organized by Arab-European Parliamentary Union in London.

Al-Hasan asserted that the Palestinian resistance will not offer any concessions in the future and that it will not recognize the presently existing Zionist entity. He said any negotiations with the Zionist entity may take place with the framework of an international conference following withdrawal and attainment of the right to self-determination. Khalid al-Hasan criticized the current European stand. He said: Europe knows our point of view and the reality of the conflict. Its envoys have met with us more than once, but despite this, they still ask questions.

VOP: 'ARAFAT SPEAKS AT CADRES COURSE 12 DEC

NC130840 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] opened "the Martyr Col 'Awni 'Ubayd course" for political education at the revolutionary cadres school of the mobilization and political guidance department. He affirmed that the rifle that is armed with thought and that is united with the people will score victory.

Speaking about U.S. comments on the general mobilization of the Palestinian revolution forces, the commander in chief ['Arafat] said: The mobilization was announced in June and the comments came in December. The literal interpretation of the behavior is an American green light to Israel to take action.

Speaking about President-elect Ronald Reagan's statements against the PLO, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said: This means that, had the PLO not been the principal and difficult figure in the Middle East equation, he, Reagan, would not have spoken about it. He added: But when my enemies stop attacking me, I must revise my accounts.

PALESTINIAN LEADER INTERVIEWED ON ARAB UNITY

JN161456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], has praised Syria's steadfastness in facing the reactionary-imperialist-Zionist conspiracies.

Speaking in an interview with the daily paper TISHRIN, Brother Hawatimah called for further support for and development of Syria's steadfastness and for a more rapid accomplishment of the Syrian-Libyan merger. He said that such a step, which would put the capabilities of two primary Arab states at the service of the national and liberation struggle and in opposition to the U.S.-Zionist-imperialist conspiracies in the area, would further strengthen the power of the front line forces in facing the Zionist enemy.

Brother Hawatimah called on the Arab Steadfastness Front to continue its practical progress toward the achievement of solidarity among its ranks. Replying to a question on the prominent tasks entrusted to the king of Jordan and on method of facing the new onslaught by the Camp David parties, Hawatimah said that King Husayn's role is once more being determined by U.S. imperialism, the Zionist Labor Party and reaction, in order to liquidate the Palestinian cause and Palestinian rights, within the framework of an imperialist-Zionist-reactionary settlement based on denying the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, to determine their own fate on their national soil and to establish their own independent national state.

Hawatimah added that the royal alternative stipulates the redivision of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through new Israeli expansion, with what is left being annexed by a Jordanian-Palestinian federation, under the royal dictator's administration.

Hawatimah emphasized that King Husayn is now trying to join As-Sadat's march, thus breaking the Camp David deadlock by relinquishing the minimal level of his pan-Arab commitments. Hawatimah stressed that according to this trend one can say that King Husayn's stands complement those of Saddam, which are intended to undermine Iranian revolution, exhaust Iraq's capabilities and eventually drag Iraq completely into the lap of imperialism. Support for the acts of sabotage by the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria can also be linked to the same trend.

Brother Hawatimah called for support for the Jordanian national forces' struggle to deter the royal regime and to force it to abandon its practical scheme of annexation capitulation and conspiracy.

In conclusion, Hawatimah praised the Syrian Arab-Soviet friendship treaty, which, he said, crowns the two countries' militant relations, as well as those between the Arab Steadfastness Front and the international liberation front. This treaty, Hawatimah explained, puts new weapons in the hands of the Arab Steadfastness Front with which to face the Zionist-imperialist enemies.

BAHRAINPRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GULF ISSUES

NC161444 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1245 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Manama, 16 Dec (GNA)--The prime minister of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, has stated that he is convinced that the challenges facing the Arab Gulf can only be met with more coordination by the brothers in the region. He advocated the promotion of a system for the region that would protect it without any foreign intervention.

The challenges make it incumbent on us to work harder to safeguard the cohesion of our society, he said.

In an interview with the weekly magazine AL-BAHRAIN, to be published tomorrow, Wednesday, the Bahraini prime minister said he was not satisfied with the level of Gulf coordination on security matters. The challenges facing the region, he said, should strongly motivate us to work more positively and more effectively to achieve complete coordination in these matters.

His Highness called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war between neighbors. He added: It is not in our interest or anyone else's to have a war in this region.

He voiced his appreciation for the Iraqi initiatives aimed at putting an end to the hostilities between both countries.

He said that the Gulf was the focus of attention and ambition of the big powers. He added: We realize that these powers are trying to create opportunities for entering the area, but through our cooperation, solidarity and coordination, we can close all the doors to foreign powers.

He asserted: Our democracy is derived from our values, culture and deep-rooted society. He added: If the previous experiment has failed, then we must have a [words indistinct] democratic practice for the future.

Referring to the information campaign that has been going on for years against the Gulf, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah said that the answer to this campaign should be scientific and mature, and that all information capabilities necessary for facing up to this campaign must be made available.

The Bahraini prime minister warned against foreign attempts to sow division among the ranks of the people, whether in Bahrain or in the rest of the Gulf states. He emphasized that the aim of these attempts was to destroy the stability that had been built and consolidated for many years.

In discussing the question of natural security the Bahraini prime minister said that the protection of achievements meant the protection of the homeland. He added: It is our national duty not to be lenient with those who undermine the homeland or who contemplate standing or working against the interests and security of the homeland and the people.

KUWAITALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD150934 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Dec (KUNA)--Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia met the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, here today and handed him a letter from President Chadli Bendjedid.

The contents of the letter were not officially disclosed but it is believed that they are related to the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

The Algerian minister also met with Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, and he was due to hold talks later today with the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED

LD171002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Dec (KUNA)--The chief of general staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, Maj Gen 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, said today that Kuwait has an air defense network which is able to protect the country's oil and to defend Kuwait in any way necessary. In an interview published by AL-QABAS, AS-SIYASAH, and the English-language ARAB TIMES he said that the Kuwaiti Air Force has orders to challenge any aircraft violating our airspace, adding "outside Kuwait borders, even at a limited distance, our air force cannot intervene, but it must protect Kuwait airspace from all directions."

Iranian aircraft last month attacked the border post of Al-'Abdalli, north of Kuwait, without causing damage. Kuwait strongly protested to Iran about these raids.

Major General al-Ghanim said that the formation of a joint Gulf military command is a matter to be decided upon by the political leaders of the countries of the region. However, he added that he "favors" the formation of such a command.

He added that there is coordination among the Gulf countries regarding the purchase of weapons "so that one state may seek the assistance of another if there were a shortage of spares."

Major General al-Ghanim expressed hope that the war between Iraq and Iran would end soon. He said that it is too soon to (?assess) the results of this war which is about to enter its 4th month.

He said that Kuwait did not receive any Iraqi or Iranian wounded for treatment in its hospitals. He reaffirmed Kuwait's neutrality vis-a-vis the war.

Earlier this week Major General al-Ghanim was appointed to his new post, succeeding the previous chief of staff, Lt Gen Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Jabir as-Sabah.

The Kuwaiti chief of staff said that responsibility for the security of the Gulf fell on the shoulders of its states, and that "the states of the region are well and are capable of defending their collective interests."

He pointed out that in the next year the First naval base in Kuwait will be inaugurated. It is being built for the purpose of strengthening the Kuwaiti Navy. Also being considered is the setting up of naval and air colleges in addition to the existing military college. Major General al-Ghanim said that Kuwait operated on the principle of diversifying its armament sources "and it has been successful in this with the Kuwaiti Army obtaining its weapons from various sources."

PAPER WELCOMES BREZHNEV PLAN FOR GULF AREA

LD161201 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "Hands Off the Gulf"]

[Text] "Hands Off the Gulf." This was the title of the plan which Soviet leader Brezhnev proposed in the Indian Parliament yesterday to the United States and other Western countries, as well as to China and Japan.

The plan provides that "all the powers will accordingly pledge noninterference and guarantee the free use of maritime routes while banning the spread of nuclear weapons and all foreign military bases in the area and respecting the nonaligned position of the Gulf states and the right of every state there to its own natural resources."

Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union has "no intention of attacking Middle East oil or shipping routes" and pointed out that the West is justifying the concentration of its fleets and military bases on the pretext of a "Soviet threat."

In fact this plan is good. We in the Gulf want no more than for all countries to adhere to what it contains. Indeed, all in all the plan echoes what we in the Gulf and throughout the Arab area have always demanded.

Now that the Soviet Union has itself put forward this plan, it must be said that it will be the first to abide by it if the others, particularly the United States, accept it.

If guarantees regarding oil are what the United States and its allies want in the face of what they call a Soviet threat, then with this plan the Soviet Union has now put the ball in the U.S. court. It is understood, or automatically supposed, that acceptance of the Soviet plan by the countries concerned--which is certain--and by the United States and its allies would mean that the Soviet Union has included a solution of the problem of its military presence in Afghanistan within the scope of the plan. In other words a Western commitment to the plan will, from the Soviet standpoint, be regarded as removing the threat to the Soviet borders represented by the presence of Western military forces in the area, which would render the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and therefore in Ethiopia and South Yemen unjustifiable and unnecessary.

But is the U.S. march on the area with fleets, military bases, and the Rapid Deployment Force really intended solely to guarantee the oil or so-called "U.S. vital interests" in the face of a "Soviet danger" or is it intended more than anything to guarantee containment of the "Arab danger" rather than the Soviet one? In other words, the West wants to deny the Arabs the freedom to dispose of their oil and the freedom of decision in their own land.

More precisely, the United States, which through various means tried to link the Arabs' genuine effort to restore Arab rights in Palestine with with Soviet activity, wants to abolish the role of Arab oil and of the Arabs of the Gulf and peninsula in the battle to restore those rights and, therefore, has made dispositions to concentrate its forces and bases in the area to ensure control over it.

Of course, the United States dare not openly say to the Arabs of the peninsula and the Gulf that its primary and basic aim is to abolish their role and to control their oil in the Arab battle against Israel. Therefore, it was necessary to come up with the "Soviet danger" as an excuse for all this U.S. concentration that we see, for which justifications are being found in the game of international conflicts.

Now that the Soviet Union, the source of the alleged danger, is putting forward a "plan for security and peace" to neutralize the Gulf area and keep it out of international conflicts, what more excuse does the United States have, supposing, for argument's sake, that the whole U.S. attitude in the Gulf is due to the "Soviet danger"?

Certainly one would suppose that the Soviet call is sincere, on the grounds that the Soviet Union, like any other country, wishes to see that the areas surrounding it are secure and free from tension and conflicts, as well as from the armies of hostile major powers. The Soviet Union has a direct interest in this. In other words, it is not making a free offer. This is obvious. But its rightness in doing so is also clear. If this plan succeeds, it will probably mean the Soviet Union will be spared an exhausting human and military effort on its southeastern flank. Moreover, it would be a moral gain throughout the area.

However, from a tactical aspect the plan most probably aims at producing a bombshell in the NATO council, which is currently meeting in Brussels to discuss Western strategy in the face of possible Soviet intervention in Poland. This is because the plan greatly tempts the Western countries and Japan to pursue their own interests by directly obtaining oil from the Gulf without the pressure of escalating conflict between the United States and Soviet Union.

Thus the Soviet plan appears to be a masterful stroke on both the Arab and European levels.

In any case, whatever the motives behind the Soviet plan, we as Arabs find it to be in our interest and to provide us with many advantages, the first of which is that it liberates our regional and national movement from the encroaching U.S. hold which, in its more serious aspect, aims at abolishing our role in the Arab-Israeli conflict and in restoring our usurped rights.

If it is acceptable and legitimate that interests motivate moves by countries, including the Soviet Union's move with this plan, then the implementation of the plan would secure for the Arabs of the Gulf and peninsula--and therefore all the Arabs--a definite interests.

We say this on the basis of our knowledge that the Soviet Union is a major power with major interests, something that we can neither ignore or deny. If we reject communism, that is a different matter, which we should deal with internally. The Soviet Union in its foreign relations, and Arab relations in particular, has proved that it does not take the local communists into consideration.

It remains for us to be brave, to have self-confidence, and to free ourselves from the fear that a few hundred Arab communists can take control of us. Perhaps it is more appropriate in this regard to ensure that the United States itself does not "stir up" the communists by its own devilish means so that it can keep us in a state of fear and helplessness and we will call for its help at every sign of danger.

SAUDI ARABIA

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ARRIVES IN RIYADH 14 DEC

LD141456 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Dec (SPA)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Riyadh this afternoon for a visit to the kingdom.

He was welcomed at Riyadh airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry in charge of political affairs.

Meeting With Prince

GF141851 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1800 today in his office in Riyadh. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

COMMENTARY ON MUSLIM ARABS' DEALINGS WITH REAGAN

LD161500 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim commentary]

[Excerpt] The question that imposes itself at present is: How can the Arab and Islamic nation be reassured concerning future dealing with the new U.S. administration on the Palestine issue if the latter does not effectively contribute toward stopping continued Israeli challenges to the will of the Arab-Muslim man--no, the will of the international community? This may be an untimely question, yet it constitutes some of the scruples and burdens of this phase, reflecting the extent of anxiety as President-elect Reagan comes closer to the White House. It is not in fear of the method he would deal with the issue, but in expectation of what the Zionist lobby may gain during the current changes the United States is undergoing just before Reagan enters the White House, even though all indications confirm that the new U.S. president would like to adopt exclusive American stands and independent resolutions.

We have many reasons to justify such an expectation. His steps and choice of aides, as well as his behavior, have shown that the future will witness a big change in the method of presenting and handling solutions in a manner that brings about justice and all-round peace in the area. We, in the Arab area, will be happy at any such step. We would like it to be a new course toward a true settlement which will face historic facts with courage and recognize the full rights of the Palestinian people. It must be realized that in such a settlement, any peace without recognition of those rights or the establishment of a Palestinian state will, as is the case now, be a curtailed peace; No Arab will be prepared to participate in it, bless or follow.

UAE

EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV'S 'HANDS OFF GULF' PROPOSAL

LD161645 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU' in Arabic 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Gulf Can Be Protected Only By Its People"]

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev's proposal to conclude a "hands off the Gulf" agreement sounds like a response, because the countries of the area have often called on all the big powers to keep the area out of their conflicts and ambitions. If Brezhnev says that the Gulf and the Indian Ocean areas have become the focus of increasingly dangerous international tension, the big powers, particularly the Soviet Union and the United States, were the cause of this tension in the two areas.

By its invasion of Afghanistan and interference in areas adjacent to the Gulf the Soviet Union appeared to be waiting for an opportunity to pounce. The United States and the powers revolving in its orbit have been seizing every opportunity to express their alleged fear for the countries of the area and their interest in it, as well as massing their fleets in its waters.

We tell all the big powers: "All of you take your hands off the Gulf" and there will be no need for agreements of this kind which could, as history has taught us, be used as a screen for plans to increase tension and to share out spheres of influence. We would be content if the major powers adhered to the UN principles that ban invasion and prohibit the use of pressure and naval concentrations to terrorize other people.

The Gulf areas, which contains vital wealth for the whole world, has never been selfish and does not deserve to be rewarded by spreading tension and the massing of fleets. It is paying from its wealth and resources the cost of the continued progress of the advanced states and the cost of removing backwardness and ignorance in the backward and developing countries. It has never refused to extend a helping hand for the sake of maintaining economic and social stability in the world, while it has kept its distance from alliances and axes.

We have said it in the past to the Soviets and the Americans and we say it again, clearly and loudly: Gentlemen, take your hands off the Gulf, for it is the hands of its people that will protect it.

PAPER VIEWS BREZHNEV'S STATEMENT ON GULF SECURITY

GF151419 Abu Dhabi AL-FAJR in Arabic 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Under the shadow of intermingled and touchy international relations, under conditions similar to those that characterized international relations after World War II; not far from the Iraqi-Iranian war arena, where U.S., Soviet and European fleets cruise in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, Soviet President Brezhnev proposed an international treaty pledging hands off the Gulf. All powers should pledge peace and security for the region and noninterference in its countries; internal affairs. It would be a treaty that bans foreign military bases, keeps the region away from nuclear activity and alliance with nuclear powers, and respect sovereignty of the Gulf countries over their natural resources.

Although we can agree with the positiveness of such proposals adopted and defended so long by the national will of the Gulf states--since they are the first party to bear the effects of international tension and conflicts--there are some points that need clarification regarding the Soviet "initiative."

The first of these related to current international agreements--Soviet, U.S. and European--and the extent of Gulf peace and security achieved through them. However, such agreement is not beyond reach of superpower bargaining or their calculation of their vital political interests throughout the world. The fact that it was proposed under conditions of "fragile" detente makes the initiative part of those calculations.

An example is the SALT II treaty negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union over a few years and still pending the ratification of the U.S. Congress. It will require another round of negotiations between the Soviets and Reagan's administration and must travel a long journey of strategic compromises between the two states.

Consequently, if international intentions on the region's security are sincere, it is possible that it will be SALT III. Thus the state of tension and threats will remain for years to come, even assuming, given "fragile detente," that negotiations on this issue can begin.

There is another noteworthy factor relating to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and its effects on the possibility of a positive response to the Soviet proposals. Reconciling this intervention with proposals on nonintervention makes the chance of an international agreement on principles respected by all parties dubious.

In spite of these points, and whatever the source of the proposal, the important thing is not the idea but adherence to it.

Necessity calls on us to favor genuine detente between the superpowers that will decide on questions of international peace and security in the Gulf and other regions. We want to keep the Gulf free from international rivalries that reflect on the region's countries and its aspirations to development, progress and stability.

Therefore, respecting our will, sovereignty over our lands, resources and decisions will be the first and last touchstone for our relations with all powers and international parties.

PDRY

PDRY ESTABLISHES NATIONAL ENERGY COMMITTEE

LD151644 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers, today issued a Council of Ministers directive establishing a national energy committee.

The first article stipulates the membership of the committee as follows:

The minister of industry and chairman of the oil and minerals authority: chairman;
General manager of the oil and minerals authority: member;
The executive director of the Aden refinery: member;
Manager of the Yemeni National Oil Co: member;
Director of oil exploration: member;
Director of mineral explorations: member;
The executive chairman of the public corporation for electric power: member;
The executive chairman of the public corporation for water: member;
Director of the development section of the Ministry of Planning: member;
A representative of the Ministry of Industry: member;
A representative of the University of Aden: member;
A representative of the Foreign Ministry: member.

The second article says the committee's task will be to search for, collect and record information on the development of energy consumption in all its forms.

The committee will also search for, collect and record information on the reserves and production of oil energy, nuclear and other resources, as well as assess the potential of solar energy.

It will prepare studies on expected oil consumption, and collate and analyze the nature of national studies and researches currently in progress in the field of energy.

It will prepare proposals for the training of cadres and assess the extent of investment needed for the development of the various energy sources.

It will prepare national studies and researches for presentation to specialized conferences and symposiums, and represent the republic in the various councils, committees, conferences and seminars relating to matters connected with energy.

It will establish contacts with the national, regional and international committees and institutions interested in energy matters and undertake the promotion of economy consciousness among the masses with the object of increasing consciousness in the use of energy.

The committee is empowered to coopt anyone with the necessary expertise, locally or from foreign lands, to achieve its aims.

YAR

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 16 DEC

LD170002 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, arrived this afternoon in San'a' from Aden on his current tour of Arab countries.

In a statement to the SABA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Klibi expressed his happiness at visiting the YAR. He said that this is his first visit to fraternal Yemen since he assumed the office of secretary general.

He said: It is an opportunity for me to acquaint myself with the extent of development achieved in this country. He added that he will meet the brother officials led by brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, to exchange points of view on all matters relating to Arab solidarity.

On arrival the Arab League secretary was received by Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign minister, the brother under secretary of the ministry, and the brother chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry.

MILITARY COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 181

JN171730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Communique No 181 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 December 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With great resolution and confidence our armed forces are confronting the racist Persian enemy remnants' attempts to attack our advanced positions. Following are the results of our forces' activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel:

1. At 1240 yesterday, 15 December 1980, an enemy force tried to attack our advanced forces' positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces confronted it and forced it to retreat, leaving behind eight dead.
2. Four were killed in the Sumar region.
3. One was killed in the Mehran region.
4. Yesterday evening, our frontline forces clashed with an enemy force in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] region. It was an infantry force supported by tanks and antitank weapons. The enemy remnants were forced to retreat, leaving 12 dead on the battlefield.
5. Four were killed in the Ahvaz region.
6. Five were killed in the Abadan region.

Accordingly, known enemy losses in personnel total 34 dead.

B. In equipment:

1. The following equipment was destroyed: three tanks, three vehicles, three 120-mm mortars and one shovel [as heard], in addition to one enemy helicopter downed in the Ahvaz region.
2. Our forces found the following equipment in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab basin. This equipment was left behind in previous battles and is serviceable. Two M-113 armored personnel carriers, on one of which is mounted a 120-mm mortar and the other a TOW missile launcher, and a quantity of ammunition; a TOW missile launcher with a quantity of missiles; one 120-mm mortar; one 60-mm mortar; and a medium machinegun.
3. Today our air force helicopters raided enemy military targets in the Khafajiyeh region, inflicting the following losses before returning safely to base: the destruction of three tanks, two armored personnel carriers, and three guns. Enemy troop concentrations were also hit, direct hits being scored on them. Thus, enemy losses in equipment are: six tanks, four personnel carriers, one M-113 armored vehicle, three vehicles, nine guns of various calibers, two TOW missile launchers, one medium machinegun, one shovel, a quantity of ammunition and one helicopter.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: Three vehicles, one gun and one boat in the Karun River were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 December 1980

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES RESERVE FORCES 16 DEC

JN161542 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Dec 80

["Text" of speech given by King Husayn to reserve forces at a cadets' school on 16 December 1980--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Brother youth of the homeland, brother men of the Arab army: On one of Jordan's most important days, I give you greetings of love, trust and appreciation for a stand that will always reflect the most sincere meanings of honor and manliness, as well as the most splendid values of loyalty and affiliation to Jordan, the homeland of glory. It is a homeland in whose defense we have willingly sacrificed souls and hearts. We have pledged to safeguard this homeland's mission and to give up our souls for its banner. [applause]

I, together with you and the homeland's people, extend greetings, love and support to our steadfast kinfolk in Jerusalem, our Jerusalem, and in every part of our Arab territory in Palestine that is occupied. Our people there are resisting the occupation authorities with sacrifice, bravery and determination. They are also confronting the Israelis' inhuman practices in Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, Nabulus, Ramallah, Al-Birah, Halhul and in every city and village there. [applause]

Heroic brothers: The homeland will not forget the day when many of you joined their army units without being asked to do so, though no call-up was announced nor summons issued. That is, indeed, a unique phenomenon in the life of armies and homelands, indicating an original affiliation to the homeland, faith in the honor of being a soldier, confidence in the victory of justice and a desire to fight oppression and to repulse aggression.

Nothing can impede our movement and our continuous work for the nation's welfare, given our sincere commitment to our values and principles. We have acted on this premise in both the distant and near past, when we adopted stands of virility and pan-Arab responsibility throughout the Arab-Zionist struggle. We also acted on this premise in our stand against foreign hegemony over any part of the Arabs' land. This was also our principled stand against all policies and agreements in which we found injury to any part of the Palestinian Arab occupied territory, whose jewel is Arab Jerusalem, or impairment to even the smallest aspect of the Palestinian Arab right to the Palestinian homeland.

We have adhered and will continue to adhere to our sincere and decisive stand against all attempts to damage the independence of the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative, so that it can ever remain Palestinian in character, affiliation and substance and a representative of the Palestinian Arab people's ambitions and aspirations. It will then be surrounded and supported by the Arab nation, which has a great history and a promising Arab future, God willing.

From these values and principles came our absolute support for and stand by fraternal Iraq in its pan-Arab battle to restore its rights and sovereignty over its lands and waters, together with all of the Arabs' rights in our large homeland's eastern portion. We did this due to our pan-Arab commitment to our nation's interests, without brooking influence from anyone in adopting our decision or in defining our stand. We have never allowed anyone, whoever he may be, to cast doubt on our stand or to act as our guardian. Our pan-Arab line has become clear and our Arab trend is distinguished and well known. Our stand is defined by our commitment and is based on our free and genuine experience and our fidelity to our nation's mission and to our pan-Arab aspirations. [applause]

AL-WAZZAN'S POLICY STATEMENT TO CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

NC161350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1134 GMT 16 Dec 80

["Text" of Lebanese Government's policy statement delivered by Prime Minister al-Wazzan on 16 December to the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed deputies: Today the government will present its policy statement to your distinguished Chamber of Deputies amid troubles and tragedies whose burdens have been lying for years on the country's chest and whose daily bloodstained repercussions have been affecting the Lebanese people's feelings.

We admit that the latest events in Lebanon are closely linked to various external factors--foremost among which are the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as the repercussions of external conflicts in Lebanon. However, we must also admit that internal differences--including the division among the Lebanese--had their share in escalating the crisis. In the period when our government was getting ready to outline its policy statement to present it to your distinguished Chamber of Deputies, certain security incidents occurred--as you are well aware. We hastened to deal with these incidents on the security, political and other levels in order to limit the security disturbances and affirm our adherence to legality so as to restore normality. We hope that our measures will lead to a greater improvement in the general situation.

Honorable deputies, if it is safe to assume that our appeal to the fraternal countries to participate actively in restoring security and stability to Lebanon is natural and a matter of course, and if it is our right to remind the world of Lebanon's tragedy and its appeal for an active [international] contribution to put an end to this tragedy, then it is this government's task and right to appeal to the Lebanese themselves first and foremost.

It is the duty of every Lebanese to account for himself before taking others to task. There are certain actions that we ourselves must account for and are responsible for. These actions contributed to creating crises years ago; helped to deepen the chasm between the sons of the country during our present crisis; and have prevented--and are preventing--us from unifying our efforts to extricate ourselves from this suffocating situation. We have great confidence that this crisis that the Lebanese are undergoing is a passing black phase in our glorious history, which has been overburdened with calamities and pain. However, this crisis will not harm the essence of our persevering and our people's patient dignity.

This crisis has proved to everyone that the Lebanese want their country to remain steadfast and unified and that they will adhere to every inch and grain of their soil. This crisis has created an awareness and a conviction to aspire for a better future in which order and the institutions will develop in a way that will comply with the ambitions of the coming generations, provide the needs of society and citizens, and lay down the foundations of a new Lebanon on the basis of the unity of its territory, citizens and institutions.

Esteemed deputies, our government will govern in accordance with these principles by closely cooperating in a unified way with your distinguished chamber, with the various government organs, and with the sincere cooperation of the unified citizens in order to confront the main problems and find adequate solutions to them on the basis of the national accord principles that were approved by the Cabinet on 5 March 1980 and that elicited the Lebanese people's approval.

The cardinal problem we are facing is that of the south and the continuous aggression it is subjected to as well as the various calamities befalling it. We affirm that we will continue our efforts to tackle this problem in a quest to ensure implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions related to southern Lebanon--particularly Resolutions 425 and 450. We will work to implement these resolutions fully and correctly in order to put an end to the Israeli occupation of the border strip; restore the state's sovereignty over the entire south--without exception--up to the internationally recognized borders; and ensure the means for steadfastness in various spheres, including those of construction, aid and development. This requires a reconsideration of the structure, institutions, administration and work methods of the council for the south in order to bolster it and provide it with anything that will enable it to achieve its aims in ensuring steadfastness and providing aid to those who sustained losses. These measures will enable it to provide the necessities of life in a way that will be in keeping with the difficult circumstances and the delicate situation through a coordination with the various administrations and bodies that are working today to ensure these prerequisites.

Esteemed deputies, it is natural for the question of security to top our preoccupations, the reasons being that it is the quest of all as well as what you insisted on during the consultations with the deputies. Furthermore, security is an impelling necessity that helps in emerging from the crisis and ordeal from which the homeland has been suffering for several years--a crisis that impedes the progress of the state and deprives the citizen of the things he cherishes most in his homeland: security and reassurance about his life and livelihood.

For these reasons the government affirms its determination to continue to tackle this subject with full interest and with all the means at its disposal. The measures that the government intends to take are spearheaded by strengthening the internal security forces; completing the rebuilding of the army; organizing the army command in accordance with the new national defense law; promulgating the requisite decrees; and consolidating the army's potentials in a way that will ensure the efficiency required by the army for defending the homeland and its unity under the aegis of the state's sovereignty over all its territory in accordance with the defense policy that has been approved.

It is imperative at this point to remind everyone that all citizens are responsible for responding to the measures that the government will take to stabilize security and strengthen its mainstays. We also remind everyone that it is impermissible for quarters other than the forces of the legal authority--the internal security forces and the army--to discharge this task in cooperation and coordination with the Arab Deterrent Forces.

Honorable deputies, security affairs top the list of the citizens' preoccupations; it also ranks foremost among the government's responsibilities. Reconciliation figures as the prime condition for the survival and perpetuation of the unified homeland. There are also public affairs and vital services that generate problems from which people are suffering--and this suffering adds to the people's worries.

We sense how the people feel as they bear the burdens of life, and this induces us to intensify our efforts to tackle these issues and find appropriate solutions for them.

Furthermore, the government considers it one of its basic tasks to devote special attention to economic, social, health and educational affairs and to those issues that have occurred or that have been aggravated as a result of the incidents through which the country has passed. Furthermore, the government will devote its attention to construction and development projects in various parts of Lebanon, particularly in the remote or needy areas or in the areas that have sustained losses.

The government will also take an interest in the affairs of the capital in the wake of what has befallen it during the incidents and after its population explosion. It has become necessary to find appropriate solutions for the crises of the roads, traffic and cleanliness in the capital.

Consequently, it is imperative for the government to continue to follow the status of the treasury and its repercussions for the general economic situation; to ensure the imports required by the country to continue with the process of construction and development; and to activate the judiciary, governmental departments and public establishments--all along with enlightening those who are working in these establishments about their sense of responsibility and with promoting initiative among their ranks.

We all understand that these topics of interest continue to be considerably connected with the security situation we are dealing with. The reason is that the repercussions of this security situation for the general situation are undeniable.

Honorable deputies, our foreign policy stems from our belief that it is incumbent on Lebanon to remain faithful to the course it is pursuing in Arab and international policy. This belief is based on the fact that Lebanon is an integral part of the Arab world and an influential member of the Arab League and the United Nations. Lebanon is pursuing its policy within these two frameworks.

The government declares that it is determined to continue working to foster Arab solidarity in accordance with the Arab League charter--in letter and spirit--on the premise of the principles of brotherhood and mutual cooperation and on the basis of respect by every state for the independence, sovereignty and governmental system of the fraternal states and of noninterference in their domestic affairs.

In view of the difficult circumstances through which the country is passing, Lebanon will intensify its efforts with the brother Arabs to induce them to show more understanding of its crisis and circumstances while dealing with affairs of interest to Lebanon.

The government notes the efforts Lebanon has exerted and the sacrifices it has made and is still making for the sake of the Palestinian cause. The government emphasizes its cooperation with PLO proceeding from Lebanon's support for the Palestinian people's legitimate right to set up a state on their soil. The government also affirms that it rejects the Camp David agreements and everything that would lead to depriving the Palestinians of their rights or to rehabilitating them in their host countries, including Lebanon.

Furthermore, the government stresses the need to fully and soundly implement the agreements concluded with the PLO within the context of Lebanon's sovereignty and the safety of its territory while taking into account the resolutions that have been passed by the UN Security Council.

When it comes to our relations with sisterly Syria, it is self-evident that these are special relations based on mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and system in accordance with both the ties of history and of kinship between the two fraternal peoples and with the common interests and common struggle. We are aware of the close cooperation, coordination and integration between both countries and the organization of joint action between them dictated by these relations.

The government also asserts that it adheres to Lebanon's role in the international arena; that Lebanon is open to the members of the international community; and that Lebanon cooperates with them in accordance with the UN Charter and its UN membership. Furthermore, the government scrupulously avoids the policy of blocs [al-mahawir] in accordance with Lebanon's traditional policy.

I take this opportunity to note the priority we give to work in the Arab and international arenas to continue to explain and elucidate Lebanon's crisis, particularly as far as its elements and complications are concerned, and to ensure increased understanding and moves aimed at helping us overcome the crisis and disassociating its solution from the solution of any other crisis.

Esteemed deputies, these are the fundamental outlines of our government's policy and the objectives that we will seek to achieve in cooperation with His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis to serve the Lebanese people--be they at home or abroad--and to respond to their right that we should serve them loyally and steadfastly.

We devote attention to a close cooperation with your august chamber. Meanwhile, we ask for your cherished confidence so that we can forge ahead in our aspired-for work for the good of the homeland and its residents through a unified will that will mobilize all potentials and resources.

We will then close and unify our ranks after we have been divided, dress our wounds and proceed on the path of the construction of a homeland whose residents are yearning for stability and for a rebirth. [applause]

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES SESSION ADJOURNED TO 18 DEC

NC161307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] After a number of deputies spoke on the Cabinet statement [delivered by Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan] the session was adjourned at 1415 today. The Chamber of Deputies will continue the debate at 1000 on Thursday.

PALESTINIAN LEADER KHALAF'S HOUSE BLOWN UP

NC150835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The house of Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a leading PLO official, was blown up at dawn today in 'Abra in the south. The circumstances surrounding the incident are still not clear. Three of the house guards were wounded.

AL-ASAD TO VISIT ALGERIA AFTER LIBYAN MERGER TALKS

JN161949 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Benghazi--At 1800 today the third session of talks between the fraternal Syrian and Libyan delegations led by President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu-ammarr al-Qadhdhafi was held in the guest palace in Benghazi, to continue discussion of the basic and general principles of unity between the two fraternal countries. These discussions are based on a unity draft plan submitted by Syria. This plan deals with the general principles and bases upon which the pillars of a strong and firmly entrenched unity must be based, so that it can be a nucleus for overall Arab unity.

It has been officially learned that President Hafiz al-Asad will leave for Algeria at the end of the unity talks with the fraternal Libyan delegation, in order to hold talks with President Chadli Bendjedid.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

JN141439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Arab League secretary general Chedli Klibi left Damascus for Saudi Arabia at 1015 today after participating in the opening of the 10th session of the Arab organization for agricultural development. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; senior officials, the Saudi ambassador in Damascus and several senior officials in the agricultural development organization.

The SANA correspondent in Kuwait has learned from Kuwaiti sources that Chedli Klibi will visit Kuwait at the end of this week within the framework of a tour of Arab Gulf countries. The Arab League secretary general is expected to meet with the amir of Kuwait, the Kuwaiti heir apparent and senior Kuwaiti officials. Discussion during these meetings will center on Arab affairs and on clearing the atmosphere among brothers, regaining Arab solidarity and uniting efforts to confront the common enemy.

PDRY OFFICIAL BRINGS MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

Arrival Statement

JN160549 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Abu Bakr Badhib, YSP Political Bureau member, arrived in Damascus last night. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar', the PDRY charge d'affaires and the embassy staff in Damascus.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent at the airport, Badhib said that his visit to Syria comes within the context of consultations and the exchange of views between the Ba'th Party and YSP leaderships on the latest developments and for the sake of boosting struggle against all the plots that are being hatched against the Arab nations. Badhib said that he will convey a verbal message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Chairman 'Ali Nasir on the developments in the current situation. He reiterated the absolute support of the PDRY people, party and government for the Syrian people and for their steadfastness against all the imperialist-Zionist designs. He also expressed the high appreciation of the PDRY people, party and government for Syria's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad against all the designs that are aimed at harming its steadfastness and that of the Arab nation. These designs are represented in the treasonous Camp David accords and plot.

Message Delivery, Talks

JN162149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1100 today, Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received Abu Bakr Badhib, YSP Political Bureau member. Badhib handed him a message addressed to President Hafiz al-Asad from PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They also held talks on the current situation in the region.

ALGERIAVIETNAM'S GIAP MEETS WITH STATE, PARTY OFFICIALS

Bitat, FLN Meetings

LD161530 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Rabi'h Bitat, speaker of the People's National Assembly, this morning received General Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party, vice premier in charge of economic and scientific affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is on a friendly visit to our country. Views were exchanged at this meeting on the firm relations of friendship and solidarity between Algeria and Vietnam and on the role of the two countries in the nonaligned movement. The two sides also reviewed the situation on the international arena and the latest developments in this field.

In the afternoon General Giap conferred with the strugglers of the FLN at (Zilus Yusuf) Palace. On the occasion, General Giap underlined the bonds of friendship and common struggle linking the Algerian and Vietnamese people for their social progress and the building of socialism. After conveying thanks to the FLN party officials, General Giap spoke about the tour that took him to a number of African countries and said that his tour enabled him to exchange experiences with the African people in the countries he visited. General Giap then reviewed various stages of the struggle which had been waged and is being waged by the Vietnamese people for the liberation of their country, for the preservation of their unity and for the building of socialism.

Abdelghani, Defense Ministry

LD170046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelghani today received the Vietnamese delegation led by General Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The talks dealt with the means of strengthening relations of cooperation between the two countries and international questions of common interest. The minister of mujahedin [title as heard] also attended the talks.

General Giap also met today the secretary general of the National Defense Ministry. The meeting was attended by heads of sections in the ministry. This evening General Giap and his delegation will attend a banquet in his honor given by Muhammad Sharif Musa'idiyah, the official responsible for the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee.

It may be pointed out that tomorrow General Giap will visit the Center of Nuclear Science and Technology.

BENDJEDID RECEIVES MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

LD170032 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president and secretary general of the party, today received Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, who arrived yesterday on a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani. Earlier Dom Mintoff, accompanied by the justice minister, visited Alia Cemetery where he laid a wreath on the tomb of the late President Boumediene. The Maltese prime minister also visited a car assembly plant. In the afternoon the second round of Algerian-Maltese talks took place.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI, AL-ASAD HOLD MERGER TALKS 16 DEC

LD161350 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A meeting between the leader of the revolution and brother President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was held this morning. Following the meeting between the brother leader of the revolution and President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, the leaders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic held a working session this morning on the merger unity between the Arab people in the two sister regions.

MAURITANIACMSN PREPARES DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR REFERENDUM

LD162249 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Military Committee for National Salvation has decided in its recent session to begin the 3d stage of the 10 July movement, namely the restoration of democratic institutions. In this connection the committee has prepared a draft constitution which will be submitted for public debate before a referendum is held on it. The draft constitution, which takes into account the characteristics and recent history of our people, will guarantee basic freedoms for citizens.

MOROCCO'MERCENARIES' ATTACK LOGISTIC CENTERS 12 DEC

LD132146 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] On 12 December at 0030 gangs of mercenaries attacked from the west logistic centers in the area south of Askan al-'Amrah. They were subjected to concentrated fire. The enemy forces were estimated at three army corps supported by a regiment equipped with (?Stalin organs, 40-salvo) type.

In face of the immediate and severe reply by the units defending the logistic centers and the decisive intervention by the artillery, the enemy concentrated his effort in vain on other logistic centers. As soon as the attack had begun intervention groups operating in the Abatih area were sent to the place in question to reinforce the logistic positions. The enemy was so surprised by the speed with which the Royal Armed Forces had moved that he was forced to retreat to the west and south chased by the Royal Air Force, which managed, despite the bad weather conditions, to attack several times and destroy a number of vehicles.

The mercenaries sustained heavy losses as they left behind 130 killed and 40 vehicles, some of which are still serviceable and including 1 which carried a B-11 antitank gun.

Among the Royal Armed Forces, 8 men were killed and 51 were injured.

SUDANNUMAYRI, KENYA'S MOI MEET, COMMENT ON RELATIONS

LD162214 Khartoum SUNA in English 1738 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Dec (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today hailed the visiting Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and his accompanying delegation.

Numayri, speaking at the outset of the opening sitting of the official talks between the Kenyan side and the Sudanese side confirm that these meetings will consolidate the bilateral relation between the two countries. He described the current visit of Kenyan president to Sudan as "crowning" to the previous important and fruitful meetings between the officials of the two countries.

President Numayri pointed out that the two countries have always shared identical views in means of solving the differences and in their efforts to liberate and develop the African Continent. He further said that the two countries believe in the importance of Afro-Arab cooperation to realize the aspirations of the people of the two region.

President Numayri confirmed that the view point of the two countries over the Middle East problem are identical.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said his visit to Sudan symbolizes another important landmark in strengthening the relation and cooperation that so happily exist between Sudan and Kenya. He hailed the good relations between Sudan and Kenya and said the two countries have for long time enjoyed very cordial relations and close cooperation in many practical fields and have fully maintained that much cherished spirit of peaceful coexistence. President Moi confirmed Sudan and Kenya's commitment to effective regional cooperation amongst countries of East Africa and the Horn of Africa within the spirit of Nakuru and Moniba summits. He hailed the creative spirit of regional cooperation and coexistence and good neighborliness that exists between Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia.

He severely attacked the South Africa regime. "South Africa is evidently involved in some schemes to install puppet regime in Namibia under the guise of an internal settlement," he said. He stressed that South Africa should not attend the U.N. conference on independence of Namibia with a status equivalent to that of South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO). SWAPO is the sole representative of the people of Namibia, he said.

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTRY CLAIMS MILITARY SUCCESS

LD150954 Tripoli JANA in English 0858 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Algiers, 15 Dec (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Saharan Republic's Ministry of Information issued a statement yesterday in which it said that Polisario forces launched a heavy attack on December 10-11 against royal Moroccan troop concentrations in the Ras Kenfara region in southern Morocco. 130 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 130 others wounded as a result of the assault. 3PM-L 90 tanks, [as received] 39 military vehicles, 2 155-mm guns, 7 heavy machineguns and 2 120-mm howitzers were also destroyed.

BURG 'SATISFIED' WITH REAGAN'S COMMITMENT

TAl61914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] American autonomy negotiator Sol Linowitz has briefed Israeli leaders on where President-elect Reagan stands on negotiations for Palestinian autonomy. Arriving from Cairo, President Carter's special representative will try to work out an agreement summing up progress for the new Reagan administration. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording] [Essing] Sol Linowitz brought President-elect Reagan's commitment to fully support the Camp David accords on the autonomy negotiations. Any changes would be made solely with the agreement of Israel and Egypt. Linowitz said he was authorized to dispel reports that Reagan favors the so-called Jordanian option, that is, dropping the autonomy talks for a territorial compromise with Jordan in Judaea and Samaria. Linowitz had told Reagan's advisers that the accords include a role for Jordan and any talk solely of the Jordanian option contradicted Camp David. The Israeli side appeared pleased with Reagan's commitment. Chief negotiator Yosef Burg said he was satisfied.

[Burg] Yes, absolutely. I am satisfied, but you cannot forget that we also need the Egyptians for the talks, not only President-elect Reagan but also President as-Sadat. That means the Egyptian delegation. I hope that we can start again with the negotiations.

[Linowitz] Oh, let me just add though, however, I am sure Dr Burg would not mean to give you any incorrect impression. Certainly President as-Sadat left no doubt at all about his own real commitment to the Camp David process.

[Essing] Linowitz said President as-Sadat believes agreement can be reached. The Egyptian leader had also told him he understands Israel's security worries and opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

The Israeli team praised the contribution of Linowitz, who will resign when the Reagan administration takes office on 20 January. Israel was ready for the negotiations to continue as soon as possible, and, as Dr Burg put it, any alternatives would be far worse. In this thing Foreign Minister Shamir noted that Cairo has suspended the negotiations a number of times and that some Egyptian statements violated the Camp David agreements.

In summing up the negotiations, Linowitz believed there is no question that an agreement on Palestinian autonomy can be reached, and, looking back, he admitted that Israel had not been given credit for major concessions in negotiations with Egypt. He pointed to Israel's giving up the 'Alma oilfield in the Sinai, worth billions of dollars to the Israeli economy. This, he added, may have been due to the focus of attention on Israel's controversial settlement policies.

Linowitz described some recent Israeli moves as helping to create a positive atmosphere. He referred to Jerusalem's readiness to discuss water and land issues and putting a limit on new settlements.

Linowitz also saw Labor opposition leader Shim'on Peres this evening, and tomorrow he will hold more talks in Jerusalem, including a meeting with Prime Minister Begin.

[end recording]

PROGRESS IN TALKS UNLIKELY BEFORE ELECTIONS

TA161535 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Dec 80 p 5

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "Reagan Has Sent Messages, Not an Invitation to a Summit"]

[Text] The visit by U.S. special ambassador Sol Linowitz to Cairo and Jerusalem may prove that President as-Sadat's decision to suspend the autonomy talks in order to transfer the process to a new summit conference in Washington was a bad mistake.

The autonomy talks were suspended at the beginning of the summer, on the erroneous Egyptian assumption that Jimmy Carter would be reelected. But Ronald Reagan's victory has aroused doubts in Cairo as to whether the president-elect will adhere to the Camp David process and whether he will further postpone an Israeli-Egyptian summit in Washington.

It is already clear that before a tripartite summit convenes, Reagan is interested in separate visits to Washington by As-Sadat and Begin, both for the purpose of getting to know them and to examine new ways of thawing the freeze in the Middle East. These visits are planned for the spring. Reagan's timetable will also include a visit to Washington by King Husayn. Only after these three visits will Reagan decide on U.S. political objectives in the Middle East, and only then will there be a decision about a Reagan-As-Sadat-Begin tripartite summit in Washington in the summer.

Ambassador Linowitz is arriving in Jerusalem today, after consultations in Cairo yesterday with President as-Sadat and his ministers. One of those ministers, Dr Butrus Ghali, along with former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, will be attending the Labor Party conference in Tel Aviv this week and will apparently meet with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. On his visit to Jerusalem, Linowitz will meet with Begin and the interior and foreign affairs ministers and will try to reach an understanding with them about how much progress has been achieved in the autonomy talks and the disputed points that remain.

On his visit to Cairo, Linowitz gave As-Sadat a personal message in which Ronald Reagan emphasized his adherence to the Camp David process and his desire to advance the autonomy talks. It is reasonable to assume that Linowitz will also give Prime Minister Menahem Begin a similar message.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake for Israel and Egypt to believe that further deviations from the Camp David agreements are inconceivable, in the framework of President Reagan's attempts to incorporate Jordan into the peace process. Despite the denials and the twisting and turning of Richard Allen, who is to replace Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski as the head of the National Security Council, he made a most important statement: "Any change in the Camp David agreements will be made with the mutual agreement of both parties." Therefore, Linowitz' mission to the Middle East is intended more to "fill the vacuum" until the formulation of a new U.S. policy than to indicate the objectives of President Reagan's policy.

When he formulates his new Middle East policy, the views of former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, who has scheduled a short visit to the Middle East at the end of this month, will be at his disposal. Kissinger will meet President as-Sadat in Cairo and Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres in Jerusalem. He will also meet with King Husayn in Amman. Kissinger's first stop will be Cairo. From there he had been scheduled to go to Amman and cross the Allenby Bridge on his way to Jerusalem. But because Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, as well as former Ambassador Simha Dinitz, are leaving for the United States in the first week of January, Kissinger changed his schedule and decided to come to Jerusalem before visiting Amman.

Kissinger has always believed in the logic of the "jordanian option," and so he will insist on meeting Peres and Dinitz before they leave for the United States. It is reasonable to assume that the "Jordanian option" Kissinger will examine in talks with the Labor Party chairman will also be discussed in his talks with King Husayn in Amman.

Jerusalem is not treating Ambassador Linowitz' arrival with the same importance it gave previous visits; first, because Linowitz' visit may be a "farewell visit," and, second--and this is the main point--because President Reagan has not yet appointed a secretary of state and U.S. diplomatic priorities for the coming months have not been established.

Talks with members of the Washington "interim team" have left a clear impression that President Reagan does not believe in the possibility of any genuine progress in the autonomy talks before the next elections in Israel. It appears that President as-Sadat, from lack of a choice, is also prepared to accept a further postponement of the negotiations, particularly if any sort of formula for "filling in the vacuum" until the Knesset elections is found.

If President as-Sadat had foreseen these developments at the beginning of the summer, he might not have suspended the autonomy talks or proposed a summit with Begin in Washington. We can find support for this argument in the warm remarks As-Sadat made to the members of a U.S. congressional delegation that visited Cairo at the beginning of this month. As-Sadat expressed his desire to "speed up" the autonomy talks and said he was confident that real progress could be achieved in his talks with Begin. However, it appears that, at this stage, this is more wishful thinking than a well-founded political forecast.

Despite Jerusalem's desire to continue and to accelerate the autonomy talks, the feeling is becoming stronger and stronger that no real progress in the peace process will be possible before the Knesset elections.

SYRIAN SOLDIERS RETURN TO SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA161852 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Metulla, 16 Dec--Hundreds of Syrian soldiers removed from the Jordanian border returned to southern Lebanon again and have begun manning their positions in the Al-Biqa'. This was reported by Major Haddad, the commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, in a meeting with journalists in Metulla today.

JORDAN RESUMES CONTACT WITH USSR ON HUSAYN VISIT

TA161022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Jordan has resumed contacts with the Soviet Union to set a new date for King Husayn's visit to Moscow. This has been learned by our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari. Husayn was supposed to have visited the Soviet Union some time ago at exactly the time the war in the Persian Gulf erupted.

Sources in the West Bank told our correspondent that Husayn mainly strived to guarantee Moscow's support when the political process in the eastern front began. Husayn also seeks to detach Syria from its main ally. It has been reported that Amman decided to resume contacts on the king's visit after it gained a favorable impression from the line adopted by the Soviet Union during the period of tension between Jordan and Syria.

ETHIOPIAKENYA'S OUKA ATTACKS, DENOUNCES SOMALI 'POLICIES'

LD162230 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1550 GMT 16 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Two of the countries that will in the future be linked by a trans-East Africa highway are Ethiopia and Kenya. These two neighboring countries have upgraded their traditional historical friendship, particularly since the visit to Nairobi recently of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, and earlier still since the visit to Ethiopia of Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. Observers believe that the ties that bind Ethiopia and Kenya together are worthy of emulation by other African states. More on this from Kenyan foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouka, who spoke to Ethiopian television in Nairobi recently:

[Begin recording] Kenya and Ethiopia [word indistinct] continue their efforts to bring home the point that there is only one way to live with neighbors and that is to live peacefully. If there is a neighbor which does not wish to leave peacefully with her neighbors, then the other neighbors must put their hands together in resisting aggression and destroying the desire to create a disturbance of the peace in the area as a whole. We have stated many times, and our [words indistinct], that Somalia must abandon her expansionist policy. Somalia must refrain from aggression. Above all, the root causes of that policy must be removed. And the root cause is the failure of Somalia to adhere to the charter of the OAU and to the resolution passed in Cairo in 1964, the failure of Somalia to renounce publicly and solemnly in an open and unequivocal manner her territorial claims against Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

I am hoping and we hope in Kenya that Somalia will realize the futility of pursuing a policy objective which they are incapable of achieving. I have said so before and I reiterate again: There never will come a time when any inch of Kenyan territory will be taken over by Somalia or by anybody else. So to pursue an aim which seeks to get any part of Kenyan territory is to pursue a futile objective. And this is a great pity because there is much that Somalia and Kenya together can do to upgrade the standard of living of their peoples.

The only problem we in Kenya have with Somalia are problems of development, are to improve our road links, the road link between our two countries, the telecommunications network, the civil aviation network, improvement of postal facilities, eradication of diseases at the border, the tapping of natural wealth and obtaining clean water for our peoples to drink, and also for our animals. These are the problems we would like to tackle jointly with Somalia, as we are doing so successfully with Ethiopia and with the Sudan.

So I want to say again that if Somalia persists in pursuing her objective of getting other countries' territories, it is pursuing an objective which it shall never never attain.
[end recording]

SOMALIARADIO KULMIS SAYS SOMALI 'MERCENARY SQUAD' IN KENYA

LD132038 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Our reporter in Nairobi says that the members of Afweyveh's [Siad Barre's] recently formed mercenary squad, which was trained both at home and in the FRG, have reached their destinations to carry out their missions of poisonings and assassinations. Radio Kulmis has already warned you that these mercenaries were to be dispatched: They have now reached Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, the PDRY, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Italy and the United Kingdom. The reporter adds that the mercenaries have been promised large sums of money.

The squad falls into two categories: One group has undergone specialist training and the second consists of illiterate thugs, accustomed to committing acts of butchery with knives, machetes and the like. The kind of ugly incidents normally taking place in our own country have now spread to neighboring countries.

The Mogadishu terrorist gang has now begun engaging in terrorism in Kenya to undermine the peace and integrity of the Republic of Kenya. The reporter says that accounts of acts of terrorism, such as those in which these bandits have struck in several places in Kenya in order to create instability and crises there, have been given by many radio stations and newspapers.

Now these bandits have infiltrated into Kenya's capital, Nairobi. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that at the beginning of last week a gang of knife-wielding thugs sent into the Somali residential areas attacked the peaceful Somali community in Nairobi, people who have been given political asylum by the Kenyan Government.

The reporter says that the thugs ambushed a number of Somalis, particularly those who had fled from the Siad Barre terrorist gang. They attacked five young Somalis who were on their way home and in an inhuman and merciless attack caused the death of two of them who were unaware of what was happening. Our Nairobi reporter adds that the Kenyan Security forces are now holding five of the knife-wielding gang, who are being interrogated about their mission, their numbers and where the others are.

Our Nairobi reporter adds: It is crystal clear that this cheap action on the part of Siad Barre's terrorist gang is part of a plan to stir up crises and insecurity in our neighbor, Kenya, and that it was planned and carried out by the shameless so-called [Somali] Embassy.

UGANDA

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONGRATULATES OBOTE ON ELECTION

LD162338 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The Chinese Government has sent a message of warm congratulations to President Milton Obote on his victory in the recent general elections. In a message signed by the premier of the State Council, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Government said it learned with joy Dr Obote's assumption of the office of the president of the Republic of Uganda.

The full text of the message said: Having learned with joy of your excellency's assumption to the office of the president of the Republic of Uganda, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and on my own behalf, to extend warm congratulations to your excellency. Under your wise leadership, Mr President, the people of Uganda will certainly gain new victories in reconstruction in all fields. May the friendship between the Chinese and Ugandan people and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries consolidate and develop continuously.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICPRESIDENT DACKO SPEAKS AT CLOSE OF SEMINAR

AB151600 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Speech by President David Dacko at the closing session of a 7-day seminar of national reflection in Bangui on 15 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear participants in the seminar, for 7 days, in an atmosphere of openmindedness and tolerance, you have seriously addressed yourselves to the examination of the major problems of the nation in the framework of a national compromise, outlining the major economic, social and political spirations of our country. You have also been able to preceive the difficulties, the sufferings and the fears of the Central African people, the very people who have followed with great attention the wishes and recommendations you have made and wish to see these recommendations included in the government's program of action.

Dear participants, we have come to the end of our deliberations. We are not leaving here as enemies or political opponents, but as brothers who are aiming at the same objectives in spite of our political ideologies which may be at variance. This is why I solemnly proclaim the collegial responsibility of all Central African citizens, in brotherhood and unity regardless of their different political ideologies. That is the price we have to pay in order to establish peace in the CAR.

No foreign power can force its desires upon us. [applause] We will have to defend our independence, express our sovereignty and ensure our territorial integrity. In this way we will join hands to solve the problems facing our nation in an atmosphere of cohesion, tolerance, discipline and mutual understanding. I have been able to appreciate the zeal with which you discussed all the points on the agenda of this seminar. National reconstruction implies sacrifices at all levels, a sense of patriotism, respect for the established democratic institutions in order to safeguard the political stability--the only guarantee for economic and social progress.

Our country, which has neither sufficient financial resources that could make it possible to face its obligations, nor modern technology, readily accepts all forms of cooperation, be it bilateral or multilateral cooperation. Such cooperation, which must not be granted with conditions, is necessary for our country to train and improve the qualifications of national cadres, who are solely in charge of the political, economic and social development in the CAR. For this reason, I stress once again the need for coordinated actions to advance the national interests. Each Central African citizen must realize that he has obligations to the nation, these obligations determine the place of each citizen in the Central African society. Our national identity can only be achieved through the respect for [word indistinct] and enthusiasm at work. Present generations must give up their egoistic interests and work hand in hand and efficiently for the general interest of the Central African Republic. They must stand ready to serve their fellow Central Africans and, making good use of the lessons learned at the school of Boganda, they must work for mankind in general and closely cooperate with our foreign friends who are contributing to our economic recovery.

On behalf of all participants, I wish to express deep gratitude to the organization committee of the seminar, especially to its president, (Dr Abdul). I also congratulate all those who attended the seminar and in particular those whose contribution, active participation and suggestions made this seminar a success. Before I close, I would like on my behalf and on behalf of the government to wish all participants a nice trip back. I recommend them to be the spokesmen of the seminar in the organizations and communities that sent them to the seminar. I also take the opportunity to wish all of you happy returns on the occasion of Christmas and New Year. I declare the first national seminar closed. Long live the republic! [applause]

GHANAYUGOSLAVIA'S HODZA MEETS WITH LEADERS, PRESS

Dinner Speeches

AB131518 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Ghana and Yugoslavia have reaffirmed their determination to maintain the objectives of the nonaligned movement as the only stabilizing influence in the great power politics of the world. The vice president, Dr deGraft Johnson, and the leader of the visiting Yugoslav delegation, Mr Fadilj Hodza, expressed this at a dinner in honor of the Yugoslavs at the castle last night. A report by Emmanuel Safo:

The reception was attended by a large number of high government officials including the chief justice, Mr Justice Apaloo, the speaker of the National Assembly Mr Justice Griffiths-Randolph, ministers, members of the council of state and parliamentarians. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps.

The gathering, which promoted a lot of goodwill between Ghana and Yugoslavia, was very reminiscent of meetings between the late Presidents Tito and Nkrumah during the formative period of the nonaligned movement; and very appropriately the vice president and his guest paid glowing tributes to the memory of the founding fathers of the movement which also include the late Nehru of India and Nasser of Egypt. Dr deGraft Johnson said Presidents Nkrumah and Tito are physically dead now but we cannot forget the strikingly outstanding work which their comradeship achieved for their two countries and the entire international community of the postwar era. He said the dissensions arising from great power politics still threaten the peace and harmony of the world and for this reason the stabilizing influence of the nonaligned movement should be maintained. Here in Ghana Dr deGraft Johnson [words indistinct] about development of relations between the two countries:

[Begin recording] Yugoslavia-Ghana relations have always combined the quality of the inspiring leadership in worldwide nonaligned pursuits which detailed down-to-earth attention to specific cooperative economic ventures. In spite of the setbacks from the very disruptive 1966 coup in Ghana and the major foreign exchange constraints which we have been experiencing in recent years, Yugoslav-Ghana economic relations contain the major elements of transfer of technology, know-how and equipment to Ghana. We in Ghana greatly value this element of our relations and it is our belief that the current Yugoslav visit to Ghana has been planned to strengthen this very basic feature of our relations. In this respect the inclusion of economic experts in the visiting delegation is a significant pointer.

On behalf of the government and people of Ghana, I wish to assure our Yugoslav guests that we shall enter any technical discussions in the bilateral context with a very good faith and a determination to give a significant impetus for the expansion and the forward movement of the relations to our mutual benefit. [end recording]

The vice president said within the framework of the 1977 joint commission for bilateral cooperation there can be a fresh look at existing joint venture projects like the Pualugu and Wenchi tomato and mango factories and the Tomos motorcycle factory.

In his reply, which was given through an interpreter, Mr Hodza said Yugoslavia would continue to cherish her friendship with Ghana and work towards its development on the basis of the principles of nonaligned policies which reflect the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

Turning to the African liberation struggle, Mr Hodza expressed confidence that the people of Africa will through unity succeed in finally liquidating colonialism and racism from the continent adding that with the independence of Zimbabwe, Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, will soon gain her freedom.

With reference to world trouble spots such as the Gulf area and the Middle East Mr Hodza hoped political solutions could be found in the spirit of brotherhood and fair-play and in all this the nonaligned countries must actively engage in moves to overcome the negative tendencies in international political and economic relations.

Talks With Limann

AB150710 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Dec 80

[text] The head of state, Dr Limann, and the leader of the visiting Yugoslav delegation, Mr Hodza, yesterday had a meeting at the residency in Kumasi. Dr Limann said Ghana is glad to be associated with Yugoslavia and will continue to cooperate with her for their mutual benefit.

In his reply, Mr Hodza said since his arrival in Ghana, he and other members of the delegation have had fruitful discussions with the vice president, Dr deCraft Johnson, Cabinet ministers and other prominent figures. He was pleased to have observed that Ghanaians are manning sophisticated equipment in major industries and other organizations requiring a lot of technological know-how.

President Limann and Mr Hodza were originally scheduled to meet at (Faahyie) festival of the chiefs and people of the Dormaa traditional area at Dormaa Ahenkro. But poor weather conditions did not permit the air travel.

A minute's silence was observed in memory of former leaders of the two countries-- Presidents Nkrumah and Tito.

Present at the meeting were the Asantehene, Otumfuo Opoku Ware, Cabinet ministers and other leading members of the government.

News Conference

AB152051 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Ghana and Yugoslavia have agreed to promote bilateral relations between them. This was stated by Mr Fadilj Hodza, leader of the three-man Yugoslav delegation at a predeparture news conference at the State House in Accra today.

He said both Ghana and Yugoslav officials agreed during the talks that economic cooperation should be on long term basis. He said the long term cooperation will be on commodity exchange, agriculture, mining engineering and hydroelectric projects in which Yugoslavia would like to participate. Mr Hodza announced that the two countries discussed the possibility of expanding the Tomos factory in Kumasi.

On the situation [in] Poland, he said Yugoslavia believed that the Polish people have enough strength and maturity to settle their problems peacefully. The Poles must therefore be left alone to resolve their own internal problems. Mr Hodza said any outside intervention would be harmful and will be regarded as pressure on Poland.

On the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Mr Hodza said Yugoslavia is ready to create a favorable atmosphere for the two countries to resolve their differences to bring peace to the Gulf area. The delegation left Accra today for Zurich, Switzerland at the end of its 4-day visit.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S ADDRESS SUPPORTS DEMOCRACY

AB131456 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] The minister of defense, Mr Riley-Poku has said that democracy is expensive and those who cherish it must be long-suffering for in the long run it is more reassuring and enduring than any other chief processes of rule. Addressing a graduation ceremony of 19 officer cadets at the military academy and training school at Teshie, Mr Riley-Poku said it is therefore wrong for anyone to think that there are better alternatives to democratic rule. He again reminded members of the armed forces of their role of defending and protecting the constitution and the democratic institutions of state.

Mr Riley-Poku made it clear that the achievement of mere political power by whatever means does not alone change the economic facts of life. It is all hands to the wheel in whatever field one finds himself that builds up the national cake. Mr Riley-Poku said the history of the advanced countries should be a lesson for those in the developing world. He believed Ghanaians can achieve much through hard work, hard thinking and ingenuity. Mr Riley-Poku noted that the wealth of every nation lies in what she produces and not the amount of paper money she prints. There is therefore the need for a review of people's agitation for more pay and the insistence on workers' rights without insistence on corresponding duty.

Mr Riley-Poku urged the officers to educate their members on the state of the economy. He also appealed to them to address themselves to the real economic facts of life. The military cane was presented to Officer Cadet E.N. Opoku.

DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD RESERVES ANNOUNCED

AB161916 Paris AFP in French 1656 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Accra, 16 Dec (AFP)--A gold site, the reserves of which are greater than those in South Africa, was recently discovered in Ghana. Ghanaian Vice President deGraft Johnson revealed this on Monday, according to sources in Accra on Tuesday.

Mr deGraft Johnson, who was attending a regional meeting of the ruling People's National Party, PNP, did not elaborate on the exact reserves and on their location. He, however, stated that intensive research aimed at the exploitation of the reserves would begin in 1981.

It is recalled that Ghana is already a gold producing country, with 273,131 ounces--that is a little more than 7.7 tons of fine gold--produced during the first 9 months of 1979. Ghana, which was called the Gold Coast during colonial rule, already has several operating gold mines, especially in the Ashanti region, in the southwest part of the country.

GUINEA-BISSAU

COUNCIL TO CONSIDER AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

AB151818 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Bissau, 15 Dec (AFP)--The revolutionary council that seized power in Guinea-Bissau last month announced today that it would consider amnesty, on case-by-case basis, for political and common-law prisoners.

There was no indication whether the amnesty would apply to people arrested during and after the coup on November 14. Among them is former President Luis Cabral, whose release has been demanded by the rulers of Cape Verde, the island republic that has been ruled by the same political party as Guinea-Bissau.

In a statement, the council said that it would take up at the appropriate time the case of Rafael Barbosa, former president of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC). He was sentenced to death in 1977 for alleged anti-party activities during the independence war against Portugal, but the penalty was commuted to 15 years of hard labor.

Mr Barbosa was released from prison after the coup, but the council's statement today said he would continue serving time while awaiting consideration of his case.

COUNCIL SETS UP COMMISSIONS TO OVERSEE GOVERNMENT

AB161456 Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Bissau, 16 December (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau has set up five commissions to supervise government action. Two of these commissions, the [word indistinct] and Security Commission and the Economy and Finance Commission are to be chaired by Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The Commission on the Interior, Information and Culture is to be headed by Mr Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and state commissioner (minister) of foreign affairs.

The Education, Health and Social Affairs Commission is headed by Mr Samba Lamine Mane, state commissioner for natural resources and finally the Commission of Justice and Administration is presided over by Mr Manuel Saturnino da Costa, state commissioner of the interior.

In addition, Mr Joseph Turpin, one of the civilian associates of the Revolutionary Council and state commissioner of fisheries has been appointed state commissioner of commerce. The former holder of that post, Mr Armando Ramos, is under house arrest in Bissau.

LIBERIATWO MORE MILITARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS DISMISSED

AB170729 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Two more members of the Supreme Military Tribunal have been dismissed from the Armed Forces of Liberia by special orders issued by the Ministry of National Defense. According to the Liberian news agency yesterday, the two army personnel, Colonels Samuel B. Taylor and James Coleman, both members of the military tribunal, were being dismissed for the convenience of the government. No detailed information was disclosed about their dismissals.

The dismissed officers have meanwhile been replaced by retired Col Joseph B. Sumo and First Lt Alfred B. (Flumor) who have been reinstated into active service in the army. They will replace the seats of Colonels Taylor and Coleman at the Supreme Military Tribunal. Colonel Sumo is a former adjutant general of the army while First Lieutenant (Flumor) is former adjutant of the first infantry battalion at Camp (Shufflin).

NIGERMALI'S BEYE MEETS PRESS AFTER TALKS WITH KOUNTCHE

AB151600 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received in audience the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye. The Malian minister gave a news conference after the audience.

[Begin recording] [Beye] I wish to express my gratitude for the cordiality with which the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, received me as President Moussa Traore's envoy. I also thanked him for the exceptionally long reception. I must say it is always with renewed pleasure that I hold talks with President Kountche.

Concerning the message, its contents fall within the framework of the special relations existing between the two heads of state.

[Question] Mr Minister, His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore has presided over a meeting between the Sahel Club and the fund donors, which took place in Kuwait. What points were on the agenda of the meeting and what was the outcome of the discussion?

[Answer] As you are aware, President Moussa Traore is the current chairman of the CILSS [Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel]. As such he had to go to [word indistinct] at the meeting of the World Food Organization. He also had to go to Kuwait in order to preside over the meeting of the friends of the Sahel. Earlier, in Bamako, Mali, he gave a news conference on behalf of the CILSS heads of state. In this press conference, he sensitized world opinion to the tragedy of our different populations.

[Question] Mr Minister, what projects are going to be embarked on in the Sahel countries as a result of the Kuwait meeting?

[Answer] The head of state made one point clear, it is time for us to put an end to the endless series of studies: feasibility studies, practicability studies, assessment studies. If I may say so, we are fed up with the studies. Our people expect something. [end recording]

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO HOST EMERGENCY OAU SUMMIT ON CHAD

AB162140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Nigeria has agreed to host an emergency summit meeting of the OAU committee of top African heads of states on the Chadian resettlement issue. The summit is scheduled to take place in Lagos next Tuesday. A statement from the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos today said that Nigeria agreed to the urgent request of the OAU in view of the failure of the leaders in the Chadian crises to reach the cease-fire deadline of 15 December 1980.

Members of the committee include the heads of states of the five countries bordering the Republic of Chad and the current chairman of the OAU, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone. Others are President Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, President Eyadema of Togo, President Kerekou of Benin and President Nguesso of the Congo.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING DA COSTA VISIT

AB121322 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Nigeria and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have agreed to set up a joint commission to supervise the realization of the objectives of their friendship and cooperation agreement. These were some of the decisions reached at the end of the 3-day state visit to Nigeria by the president of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa.

In a communique signed today by Presidents Shahu Shagari and Pinto da Costa, they expressed satisfaction with the growing amity between their two countries and stressed their determination to further strengthen and consolidate the existing cordiality. They also expressed the desire to conclude accords on fishing rights, culture, scientific, social and technical cooperation.

In their review of international relations, the two leaders viewed with great concern the continued widening of the economic gap between the north and south regions of the world. Presidents Shahu Shagari and Pinto da Costa were however satisfied with the continental efforts within Africa to promote intra-African trade and they both endorsed the program of action adopted by the recent OAU economic summit in Lagos.

On African regional affairs, the two leaders expressed great concern and indignation about the situation in Southern Africa and strongly condemned the military incursion of racist South Africa into Angola. They called on the international community to reject any attempt to install an unrepresentative puppet government in Namibia.

Dr Pinto da Costa extended an invitation to President Shahu Shagari to pay a visit to his country which the Nigerian leader accepted. He has since left for home.

ROBERT MUGABE ARRIVES IN LAGOS FOR 4-DAY VISIT

AB161412 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, has arrived in Lagos to begin a 4-day official visit to the country. He was received at the Murtala Mohamed Airport, Ikeja, by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, a number of ministers and other top government officials. The Zimbabwean leader, who was welcomed with a 19-gun salute, later inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Nigerian army.

SENEGALSENGHOR TO RESIGN AS LEADER OF RULING PARTY

AB161750 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 15 Dec (AFP)--Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor's handing over of power at the end of this year will be more complete than observers generally expected: According to unofficial sources, in fact, Mr Senghor will resign from his post of secretary general of the ruling Socialist Party (PS) at the same time as from the presidency of the republic. According to the same sources, this political post will be occupied by Mr Abdou Diouf, presently prime minister and assistant secretary general of the Socialist Party. Moreover, Mr Abdou Diouf will succeed Mr Senghor as president of the republic in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the constitution in the event of his resignation.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party has published a communique indicating that it has asked the party's oldest members--especially National Assembly Speaker Amadou Cisse--who has planned to resign at the same time as Mr Senghor to refrain from doing so. Observers believe that the purpose of this decision is to ensure for Mr Abdou Diouf a solid and experienced support at the assumption of his functions as head of the country.

The existence of Article 35 of the constitution which provides for President Senghor's succession by the prime minister on Sunday aroused the strong protest of the secretary general of the liberal Senegalese Democratic Party, Mr Abdoulaye Wade. The Senegalese Democratic Party is the only opposition party represented at the National Assembly; it has 17 of the 100 deputies. Mr Wade, who was speaking during a meeting held at [words indistinct] 180 kilometers northeast of Dakar, called for elections. He accused President Senghor of having plunged Senegal into debt for three generations.

Mr Samba Diolkode Thiam of the PAI-Senegal (African Independence Party, an illegal Marxist organization close to the Soviet communist party) also spoke in the same vein. Three thousand people attended the meeting which took place inside a region inhabited by Mourides. The Mourides are one of Senegal's two main Islamic sects with about 625,000 adult male members against about 250,000 members for the other major sect, the Tidjanas.

An article on the Mourides published in the last issue of Paris MATCH which stated that certain dignitaries of that sect have become Libya's instruments and which followed President Senghor's interview condemning Libya resulted in the seizure of that French weekly paper. For 2 days, the progovernment newspaper LE SOLEIL published numerous letters attacking what they called a destabilization attempt.

DAILY SAYS AFRICA THREATENED BY NDJAMENA'S FALL

AB161310 Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, Dec 16 (AFP)--All Africa should feel threatened by the Libyan-backed defeat of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre in the Chadian capital Ndjamena, the Senegalese newspaper SOLEIL said here today.

The SOLEIL, which is close to the Senegalese Government, asked if Chad, following the fall of Ndjamena, was not to become the first link in the union of Sahel states sought by Libya.

The fall of the Chadian capital announced sombre tomorrows for Africa if nothing stops the hand that is orchestrating this diabolic ballet from the other side of the Sahara, it said. The defeat of Mr Habre, under the cross-fire of a foreign legion, was a stab in the back for Africa, it added.

The paper said that Mr Habre had held out against signing a cease-fire with President Goukouni Oueddei to draw attention to what it called the intolerable Libyan presence. When Mr Goukouni was signing the Organization of African Unity-sponsored cease-fire in the Togolese capital Lome on November 28, Libya was unloading its impressive artillery in Chad, it added.

TOGOVISITING LIBYAN MINISTER'S REMARKS ON CHAD NOTED

AB151248 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, yesterday afternoon received Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali at-Turayki at his private residence in Lome. The minister, who was a special envoy of Libyan head of state Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, was accompanied to the president's office by Mr Anani Kuma Akalip-Ahiany, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Following the audience, the Libyan foreign minister told the press that his visit to Lome falls within the context of the periodical meetings decided upon by General Eyadema and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. I visit Lome quite often and my Togolese counterpart also visits Libya regularly. This enables us to hold periodical meetings, explained Mr at-Turayki. Concerning the purpose of his present visit to Togo, Mr at-Turayki said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had sent him to Lome to deliver to the Togolese president a message relating to African problems in particular and the world situation in general. He said: I have come here particularly to bring Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's congratulations, encouragement and thanks to General Eyadema in his capacity as chairman of the OAU ad hoc committee for all that he has done and continues to do for Chad.

In answer to a journalist who said that there are protests against Libya's presence in Chad, the Libyan foreign minister declared: Libya is a signatory of the Lagos accords on Chad; therefore, Libya continues to make efforts to help the Chadians find a peaceful solution to their problems. The Freetown summit conference recommended that the African states support the Chad Government. That government asked for my country's help. That is why Libya is giving technical and military assistance to Mr Goukouni Oueddei's government in order to put an end to the war [word indistinct].

Mr at-Turayki affirmed that there is no Libyan intervention in Chad. Libya respects Chad's independence and territorial integrity; it only replied positively to the request of the legitimate government.

In answer to a question concerning Mr Hissein Habre's refusal to sign the Lome accords, Mr at-Turayki said that his country supports President Eyadema's efforts to convince Mr Hissein Habre to sign the accords so that the civil war may finally end. He expressed the hope that Mr Hissein Habre will follow the path of reason and sign the accords. Our position in this affair is clear, said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's envoy who added: We are for the independence, unity and integrity of this brotherly country.

Asked whether the Chadian problem can only be solved by force of arms, the Libyan foreign minister declared that arms cannot solve any problem in the world. If Mr Hissein Habre agrees to sign the Lome accords, there will be no need to resort to a military solution.

To a journalist who told the minister that Mr Hissein Habre wants Libyan troops to be withdrawn from Chad before he signs the Lome documents, Mr at-Turayki replied: [words indistinct] Libya has no troops in Chad.

UPPER VOLTA

MILITARY COMMITTEE DECREE BANS IMPORT OF ARMS

AB141036 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] Decree No 80020 on the suspension of the importation, sale and carrying of all types of firearms in the Republic of Upper Volta.

The CMRPN chairman and the head of state decree:

Article 1--Until further notice the introduction through importation or transferring of all types and categories of firearms is prohibited all over the Republic of Upper Volta except in the case of special permission accorded by the Ministry of National Defense and of Former Servicemen.

Article 2--Likewise, all purchases, sales or transfer of arms within the national territory are prohibited.

Article 3--The arms described under Articles 1 and 2 which have already been brought into Upper Voltan territory for commercial purposes or for use in the country must be submitted [words indistinct] verification by the competent authorities: military offices in subprefectures.

Article 4 Residents who are not Upper Voltan citizens as well as people passing through who are in possession of such arms must declare them and have them verified by the consulates of their home countries and the gendarmerie officials responsible for the security of the towns in which they live.

Article 5--Violators of this decree will be punished according to existing law.

Article 6--The minister of national defense and of former servicemen, the minister of interior and security and the keeper of the seals and minister of justice are each charged with executing this decree, which takes effect on the date it is signed. It will be recorded, published in the critical journal of the republic and promulgated wherever necessary.

Ouagadougou, 12 December 1980

[Signed] Col Saye Zerbo

ANGOLAMOZAMBIQUE SECURITY MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE

LD161222 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 16 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The president of the MPLA Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, received in Luanda last night a personal message from President Samora Machel of Mozambique brought by Mozambique Security Minister Jacinto Veloso.

Jacinto Veloso, member of the permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party, said on his arrival in Luanda yesterday that during his brief stay in Angola he will meet local state security officials to exchange views on the situation prevailing in our part of the continent. He is also to discuss some aspects related to bilateral co-operation.

On arrival the Mozambique official was met by Comrades Kundi Paiama and Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, ministers of the interior and internal order respectively.

LESOTHOEMERGENCY DECLARED: PRIME MINISTER REQUESTS AID

LD161818 Johannesburg International Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A state of national emergency has been declared in Lesotho because of the severe and prolonged drought in the country. Addressing the nation in a radio broadcast, the prime minister, Dr Jonathan, appealed to the international community to increase their food aid supply to the mountain kingdom in southern Africa. He said such aid would be used as payment in food for work projects, which at present employ about 17,000 workers, who are nearly all women.

MOZAMBIQUEMACHEL ADDRESSES FRELIMO CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD151618 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The eighth session of the Frelimo Central Committee was opened in Maputo this morning by the party's president, Samora Machel, who pointed out in his address that the session would pay particular attention to the struggle against backwardness and to the building of socialism in Mozambique. This emphasis, President Samora Machel stressed, would be reflected in a detailed analysis of the state's central plan and of the 1981 general budget.

The supreme leader of Frelimo reviewed the progress made since the Central Committee's seventh session, particularly in terms of the implementation of the principles of the political and organizational offensive, the fruits of which are already tangible in important sectors.

Referring to Frelimo's activities since the last session of its Central Committee, President Samora Machel stressed the great victories won in the international sphere.

Following the opening address, the contents of which will constitute the theme of discussion, Mario Machungo, member of the permanent Political Committee, presented the eighth session of the Central Committee with the state's central plan for 1981. The state's central plan and the general budget will be discussed at this afternoon's session.

PRESIDENT MACHEL RECEIVES VISITING PLO OFFICIAL

LD170043 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Field Marshal Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party, today received in Maputo the secretary of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Muhammad an-Nashashibi. Muhammad an-Nashashibi has been in Maputo for the last few days heading a PLO delegation in talks with Mozambique leaders in connection with the Afro-Arab solidarity conference to take place in May 1981 in Zambia.

NAMIBIAPARTY OFFICIAL NOTES SUCCESS OF OVERSEAS MISSION

LD171012 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, says the six-man mission the party sent to Europe recently had been generally well received and had been given the opportunity to put its case. Mr Mudge was speaking to newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport near Johannesburg on his return from Europe and a series of talks which included a meeting with the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. The mission was sent to Europe to counter SWAPO propaganda in preparation for the conference next month to discuss the future of the territory.

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS DETERMINED

LD160014 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Mr Hough, has decided to send invitations to eight democratic political parties in the territory to send representatives to the all-party conference on the future of South-West Africa to be held between the 7th and 14th of next month.

A statement released by the office of the administrator general in Windhoek says that Mr Hough intended inviting the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance as the ruling party to send a 14-man delegation, the Action Front for the Preservation of the Turnhalle principles as the biggest opposition party to send a 3-man delegation and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, the Liberation front and the Liberal Party to send 2 representatives each. The Progressive Party of Namibia, the Namibia People's Liberation Front and the Federal Party are to be invited to send one delegate each.

The statement says that the administrator general held talks with all democratic parties in the territory on the 3d and 4th of this month to discuss the all-party conference. The SWAPO Democrats the Namibia National Front, the National Independence Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Partei informed the administrator general that they were not interested in taking part in the conference. To determine the size of the delegations attending the conference, the administrator general used the amount of support each party enjoyed at the polling booths. The current makeup of the South-West African National Assembly was therefore used as a guide.

SOUTH AFRICABOTHA: DEFENSE OF MINORITY RIGHTS BIGGEST PROBLEM

LD171054 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Dec 80 CA

[Excerpt] The prime minister, P.W. Botha, says the security and protection of the rights of minorities are South Africa's biggest problem. Delivering the Day of the Vow address at Heidelberg, he said that the country was a pawn in international conflicts and it stood virtually alone.

An unprecedented propaganda campaign was being conducted against the country with the attack directed not simply against the government but against an orderly system in all spheres. Forces were at work in South Africa to overthrow order and impose tyranny. The onslaught, said Mr Botha, should be countered with measures that could be extended and maintained. An alternative message should be delivered to southern Africa informing all population groups of South Africa's own system of values.

Calling for the preservation of the rights and ideals of minorities, he said that it was a challenge to South Africa to find ways and means of meeting the needs of all. This was in no way tantamount to abdication or disintegration but amounted to the maintenance or order, unity and diversity.

The prime minister said that South Africans should be careful not to lose heart in the struggle. The dilemma in which South Africans found themselves was in many respects more serious than the conflict situation in which the Voortrekkers had found themselves at Blood River and the sooner the people of the country realized this the better.

UNITA FORCES CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN AIRCRAFT

LD132315 Johannesburg International Sergice in English 1200 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Reports from South-West Africa say that South African Air Force planes and private aircraft are searching remote areas of the territory for a missing Russian military aircraft. A spokesman for the Angolan resistance movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said earlier that UNITA forces had shot down the aircraft, an Antonov-26 transport plane, near the town of (Maway) in the Angolan province of Cuando Cubango on 23 November. Two Russian pilots were captured. The South African Defense Force has denied the Angolan claim that the aircraft was forced down by two South African fighter planes in November.

The search for the aircraft was launched after the International Red Cross asked South Africa to help with the search. There has been speculation that the aircraft might have gone off course and strayed into South West Africa from Angola.

A Defense Force spokesman said that all aircraft in the vicinity on routine flights have been asked to keep a lookout for the missing plane. However, he says it is such a vast area that the search might continue for days before anything is found.

UNITA said in its statement that the capture of the two Russian crew was clear proof that the Russians were intensifying their activities in Angola.

End of Search

LD151128 Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The search for the missing Russian cargo aircraft in the operational area of South-West Africa has been called off. A spokesman for the South-West African territory force headquarters in Windhoek said there was no hope of finding the Antonov-26 aircraft, and no wreckage had been seen by airmen engaged in an intensive search since Friday. Aircraft on routine flights had also been asked to be on the look-out after a request for an air-search by the International Red Cross.